Amnsements and Ale tings Co-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" Martha."
BOOTH'S THEATRE-" Gladuator."
DALY'S THEATRE-" Needles and Pins."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-" The Hunch back."

HAVERLY'S SIRIO'S GARDEN-" Humpte Dumpty."

HAVERLY'S 14th STREET THEATRE - Rice's Surprise

Party,
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—" Hazel Kirke."
PARK THEATRE—" Yorige's Love."
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLS—" Othello."
STANDARD THEATRE—" My Geraldine."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" The Banker's Daughter."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—" Forget Me Not."

ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Salmagundi Sketch Club Ex-MANHATTAN SKATING RINK.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Mesmerlsm and Psychology.

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New-York Daily Cribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Possion.-M. Heroli, the Profect of the Seine, has resigned in consequence of a vote of censure in the French Scante. === Two attacks are reported stantinople, have failed. - Austria, France,

diewed in Mississippi, === Judge Woods was con- it drew out from Mr. Edmunds an interesting firmed by the United States Senate. - The statement of his views with regard to the Ponea and Brule Indian delegations are visiting the electoral voices. He said that he fully Washington, More failures have occurred at St. Louis, == The storm at Long Branch caused considerable damage. — The Secretary of War has reported on the Sandy Hook Improvement Scheme. - The Court of Appeals anything, but Mr. Edmunds went further ended its term yesterday. === A passenger train fell into a chesm near Lincolnton, N. C., last even- were as much without right as the ing; some persons were drowned. === Part of the Vice-President to undertake to decide upon Oklahoma raiders are dispersing for the Christ- voies. "When these great public documents mas belidays. - Some mombers of the New- "from States, presumed to be formal and Orleans bar recommend that Judge Billings be ar- "right, have been opened, they shall be pointed to succeed Judge Woods.

of its time to a debate on the clostoral count. In the House, the disgraceful scenes of Tuesday were discussed, and applories accepted from Messrs. Weaver and Sparks: the Military Appropriation bill was reported.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- The New-England Society ate its annual dinner last night. Specches were made by General Grant, Dr. Storrs, Horace Maynard, Chauncey M. Depew and others, The president, secretary and treasurer of the "Mutual Stock Operating Company were arrested The Council of Reform appeared before the Board of Estimate and urged the reduction of appropria tions, = Archibald Forbes lectured on "The Inner Life of a War Correspondent." There was a stormy meeting of the Tammany Committee on organization. = Dr. Van Dyke's letter to Mr. Talmage was made public. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121) grains), 87.36 cents; stocks active and buoyant, but

closing f-verish and irregular.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dieste clear or partly cloudy weather, with slight changes in temperature. Thermometer vesterday: Highest, 32°; lowest, 21°; average, 257a°.

Mr. Searks was himself throughout-the first of the two men to lose his temper, the more vulgar in the quarrel of words, the less anxious to come to the quarrel of blows, and utterly charlish in his apology to the House.

The stability of great iron piers, like those at Long Branch and Coney Island, is plainly a question of some doubt. The damage by the recent storm to the Long Branch pier is estimated all the way from \$10,000 to

The former chairman of the World's Fair Committee on Sites has resigned, because, it is believed, of dissansfaction with the Inwood site. Other resignations are said to be forthcoming. It is not impossible that common sense will eventually triumph in this matter.

John H. Strahan cut a wide swath vesterday as he went through the estimates of the city departments before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Very likely be was too sweeping in some of his suggestions, but errors on the side of excessive economy are certainly rare enough in city matters to be

Another painful issue of veracity with a Pennsylvania Congressman. Mr. Coffroth has denied the truth of THE TRIBUNE's statement that he had intended to appoint his son clerk of his Committee. In our Washington dispatches Mr. Coffroth will find an extract from one of his own letters which distinctly gives him the lie.

The dropping of hot coals from the engines is the latest playfulness of the rapid transit roads. The horse-car drivers are found wearing goggles to protect their eyes, and shovelfuls of hot coals are seen now and then to drop into the street. If this is not brought to a speedy stop by the Company the task will be taken out of the Company's hands.

The Democratic Senators who were responsible for the motion to reconsider Judge the confirmation in doubt, have failed in their and honest desire that the public service

of the men who made this feeble demonstration of baffled spite are clear enough, and of such a character as to strengthen the popular conviction that President Hayes has put the right man in the right place.

With many of the same guests as were welcomed by the Brooklyn New-England Society the night before, and with several of the same orators, the New-York dinner last night might have been charged with being, to a certain extent, a repetition of the former entertainment, if it had not been for at least one pleasant innovation. Intead of seeking the accustomed haunts of the restaurateurs, the Society gave its banquet in the Metropolitan Music Hall, affording a large gathering of ladies an opportunity to look down on the scene from the boxes, and imparting to the festival an unwonted brilliancy and life somewhat like a gala night at the opera. It was an innovation so acceptable that it should become a settled master-General Maynard.

A legislative body which does not respect outside. The House of Representatives suff-red on Tuesday a grievous insult in the disgraceful altereation of Messrs. Weaver and Sparks. Those gentlemen would not have had the least right to complain if the House had to their constituents with a certificate that they did not know how to conduct themselves in the society of respectable men. At least one member of the body, Mr. Bowman, of Massachasetts, seemed to feel the natural resentment of a gentleman, and offered and advocated yesterday a resolution of expulsion. But a majority of the members present seemed only anxious to let Mr. Weaver and Mr. Sparks escape with as light a punishment as possible, and the House finally even avoided voting to require an apology. Mr. McLane first submitted a motion calling upon the persons involved to apologize to the House. Mr. Bowman then offered his resolution of expulsion. This was followed by a resolution from Mr. Browne, of Indiana, reciting the facts and ordering an November 30, bave just been made. The upinvestigation by a special committee. At this point the two members were allowed to be heard; they apologized, each after his own ber, did not arrest the outward movement of fashion, and then, by a vote of 144 to 44, grain imm diately. Hence the exports in Nothe whole subject was laid upon the table- vember, 1880, both of grain and of provisevidently not to be taken up again. A more impotent and pustllanimous conclusion to this than in November, 1879. The following matter could not well have been reached.

ing the last moments of the Senate's time before the adjournment for the holidays with a from South Africa. = Hanson & Co., of Cou-Italy and Germany have agreed conditionally to the Edmunds protested against such a waste of arbifration scheme for the settlement of the Greek time, but Mr. Morgan was loaded, and felt that it was absolutely necessary to shoot him-Domestic .- Two election officers have been in- | self off. The speech had one use, however-Hoosas Tunnel has been lighted by electricity. == | right of the President of the Senate to count | agreed with Seastor Morgan in denying that right to the President of the Senate in the and declared that the Senate and House "enumerated-footed up. Then the Constitu-' President. Not the man who the President 'or the Senate says has the greatest number of votes, not the man who the Senate and the House say has the greatest number of " votes, but the man that, on these documents being opened and displayed, has in fact the greatest number of votes, shall be Presi-

CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS.

For unbounded impudence, commend us to the average Democratic politician, Civil Service Reform is his particular anxiety at present. His soul is tortured by the thought that the public service, though cleaner than it ever was under any Democratic President, is not strictly nonpartisan. Too large a proportion of the public servants is taken from one party. The men who earn their wages as public servants do not forget that they are also citizens, and still centinge to vote, to talk with their neighbors, to contribute money for party expenses, and sometimes to speak in public. All these things every citizen has an indefeasible right to do, but the Democratic politician insists that they must be stopped; that the public servant must cease to be a citizen. There never was a Democratic administration yet that did not expect, and even compel, officials to vote, talk, give and make speeches for the party : but what of it? The difference between parties is this, according to these politicians: The things which Democratic administrations compel officials to do, under penalty of loss of place, Republican administrations have no right to permit them to do voluntarily. The 'fair division" of offices between the two parties, which Democratic administrations never thought of granting, Republican administrations are bound to make.

There has been a great deal of cant in both parties about the Civil Service. Some thoroughly honest men, who do not quite comprehend the feelings or wishes of the American people, desire to see changes in the public service which, if made by any party, would quickly and properly turn that party out of power. The people of this country do not want to cultivate a race of political incapables. It does not seem to them a good thing that any citizen, who has brains enough and influence enough to fill a public office well and honorably, should be deprived of his political manhood on that account. Neither does it seem to the people a desirable thing that the party which they distrust, condemn and detest, should be as fully trusted in the details of the administration of Government as the party which they trust, support and love. Loval men do not want to see those who fought against the Union preferred to those who fought for it. Men of any regard for public faith do not want to see repudiators preferred by the Government for places of trust. There is a desire, and an irresistible one, that the duties of the public service should be intrusted in the main to those who are in accord with the will of the people as to vital questions of Woods's confirmation, which necessarily left public policy. But there is also an earnest

preme Court of the United States. The motives by Republicans, and more by the present Ad- in price; the exports were 4,572 tons in 1880, ministrations put together, from the earliest in November, 1879, at 11.2 cents per pound.

to the latest. This being the real situation, what do the Democrats have to say? They propose, since they are not going to have the disposal and the filling of the offices themselves, to make great changes by law. What changes, what one change that is not a mere obstruction of the party in power, it is difficult to soy. Their motives, we are told, must not be questioned. If they are going to move in the reform which, when in power, they never practised, and which, when they expected to get into power, they treated with contempt, we must thank Heaven for their change of heart, and let them do as they will.

That is not the honest or manly view to take of the matter. The motives will necessarily shape the measures. The Democratic party has had power, and could have framed and passed any good Civil Service bill in a week, if it had seen fit. There never has custom. Under the stimulus of such an been any doubt that the President would have audience, General Grant more than approved any good measure of that fort. But sustained his recent reputation as | during all these years the Democratic party a talker, and Chauncey M. Depew made a has refused to do anything of the sort. It most entertaining speech. Among the other has been tried, and its right to make speakers were General Sherman and Post- changes has departed. It appealed to the people. Among other things, it alleged as a reason for trusting it that itself cannot look for respect from the world the public service was corrupt, and that if trusted it would reform that service. The people deliberately refused to intrust power to it for that or any other purpose. It is the edict of the American people that such reforms as are desirable shall be shaped and expromptly expelled them and sent them back ecuted by the Republican party. To that edict the Democrats may as well make up their minds to submit, and they will not find it easy to use the few remaining weeks of legislative power to hamper or handcuff the incoming President, or to give a partisan form to any changes that the good of the public service may require.

THE EXPORT TRADE. So much depends upon the export movement in breadstuffs and provisions, not only as to the future course of prices, but as to the financial condition of the country, that the details of that movement have unusual interest. The official reports for the month of ward rush of prices, which ill-timed speculation caused during the latter half of Novemions, were larger in quantities and in values shows the quantities and values experted last month, and for eleven months, in comparison Mr. Morgan insisted yesterday upon occupy- with returns for corresponding periods last

	1880.	1879.
Breadstoffs, bush, Nov. Breadstoffs, bush, 11 ms. Breadstoffs, bush, 11 ms. Breadstoffs, value, Nov., Breadstoffs, value, 11 ms. Provisions, Bs. 11 ms. Provisions, Bs. 11 ms. Provisions, Value, Nov., Provisions, Value, 11 ms.	277,211,679 812,123,199 8236,762,389 139,436,861 1,576,102,111 \$12,088,133	.18.441.928 254.472.846 820.617.632 £30,791.604 125,552.028 1,42.088.286 88,980.002 800.190.038

duced to bushels, and lard, tallow, butter and cheese are included in provisions. In weight the brendstuffs amount to about ten times as much as the provisions, but in value to only twice as much. It is interesting to see how large a part of the enormous freight between this country and Europe is composed of these two classes. Of breadstuffs alone, about Park. 7.940,000 tons were exported in eleven months, of which nearly half, 3,984,871 Lake Shore, the Erie, Canada Southern and Michigan Central, the Pennsylvania and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Baltimore and Oldo and Bound Brook line, beline of cars from here to Chicago, if there were another route for them to occupy. In short, 5,290 miles of freight cars would be needed to hold the grain and provisions exported in eleven months, of which nearly 4,800 miles would be of grain alone.

The changes in quantity of different grains exported are also worthy of notice. While the average price of wheat was 14 cents lower in November, 1880, than in November, 1879, the quantity exported was but little greater; 10,957,226 bushels, at an average cost of \$1 20 per bushel, against 10,553,856 bushels, at an average cost of \$1 34 per bushel. In flour there was more increase; 699,009 barrels were exported in November last, averaging \$5 63 per barrel, against 566,950 barrels in November, 1879, averaging \$6 14 per barrel. But the peculiar fact is that although the average price of corn exported was just the same, 57 cents per bushel, in November of each year, the quantity exported was 7,900,299 bushels in November, 1880, against 4,746,921 bushels in November, 1879. The average price of wheat is just the same for the month as for the eleven months this year, but the remarkable advance in prices last year culminated in an average of \$1 34 for November, against \$1 14 for the eleven months. In like manner, flour exported in eleven months last year averaged \$5 45 citizens. per barrel, but in November \$6 14 per barrel. And the average price of corn for the eleven months last year was only 47 cents, but for November it was 57 cents per bushels. This year the price for November is only 3 cents higher than the average for the eleven months. The value of grain exported was more than one-eighth of the entire National

The movement of provisions has been in some respects less satisfactory. The quantity of fresh beef shipped was larger in November, 1880, than in November, 1879, namely, 4.249 tons at 8.9 cents per pound, against 2,859 tons at 8.2 cents per pound. But the quantity shipped and the price of salt beef declined from 2,503 tons at 6.9 cents per pound to 1,309 tons at 6.3 cents. There was no change in the price of tallow, but the exports declined from 4,813 tons to 2,622 tons in November. In bacon, on the other hand, there was a large advance in price; the average in November, 1879, was 6.2 cents, and in November, 1880, it was 7.6 cents, and the quantity nevertheless increased from 26,823 tons to 29,977 tens. The advance in price from 6.4 cents to 7.7 cents checked the exports of pork, though a corresponding advance from 7.1 cents to 8.8 cents did not check the exports of lard. Exports of butter declined, the price having advanced; the shipments in November, 1880, were 1,073 tons, averaging 20.9 cents per pound, and in No-

confirmed as an Associate Justice of the Su- In that direction a great deal has been done cheese nearly doubled, in spite of an advance ministration than by all the Democratic ad- at 12.1 cents per pound, against 2,307 tons

AT IT AGAIN.

The first interview of the Tilden campaign of 1884 has appeared. It is the usual Western polit cian who opens the ball. General James B. Steedman saw him on horseback the other day, and "was struck with his robust appearance." How natural that sounds, in a few days some other Western politician will see him and be struck with his increasing feebleness, and then we shall have the whole toing over again: a repetition of the campaign which began in 1877 and ended last July; the old gentleman reported one day to be getting up his muscle in a gymnasium and the next too weak to sit up. General Steedman is reported to he shall not regret giving up his position in the have said to him, in the confiding way of the | Treasury Department. "While it has been pleas-Western politician, that there were indications that he would be called upon tour years from now to lead the Democratic party once more, to which he briskly replied: "Toc late, too late. "I have retired from business and politics for-"ever. I shall devote the rest of my days to "trying to live as long as I can, an I to my personal comfort." Then, seizing the opportunity to get in a stinger on a rival from whose conspicuous lukewarmness he had suffered be added: "Nor do I say this as Horatio Seymour "did in 1868, but this is my full decision."

Pursuing the subject with the proverbia' delicacy of the Western Democratic statesman his interlocutor inquired: "Would you have "carried New-York if you had been nominated "at Cincinnati, with Kelly opposing you?" The answer came promptly: "Undoubtedly, "undoubtedly. I might not have had so large "a majority as in 1876, but New-York would "have been entirely safe." From which it appears that the old gentleman in his retirement is revelling in two perfectly harmless delusions: first, that he was elected in 1876, and second, that he would have been elected if nominated in 1880. This being the case, we p'casure. The audience at Booth's Theatre, last submit that the Western statesman should not night, was enthusiastic-as it had good reason be permitted to rake over the ashes of a satisframe of mind so full of peace and self-content- The loss, however, is to the absent. Salvini, can say will hinder the wild Wes etner from, stender work; but it is one of his hast achievements, swooping down on the old gentleman at inter- and it gives him this preeminence among tragedle vals, and "giving him away" to his constituents. This report of his robustness will send a stepping aside from his babinal grouve, has given November, and for eleven months ending tariff of alarm through the anti-Tiblea forces. an absolutely perfect piece of comedy. Charles We shall presently have a flat contradiction of] it. The ball is opene 1. Call the next.

THE PASK AND THE FAIR.

Those persons who argo the choice of Central Park as the only fit site for the Fair of 1883, however pure their motives or plausible their reasoning. fail afterly to meet two points, viz.; that the city bus demain to this perpose, and that the Park is worth more than the Fair could be. With wise forethought devised to awaken the sense of mornful loss, bespot for the free use of its inhabitants, subject only cate construction, the tear continually trembles just to such restrictions as were absolutely to would be a waste of words to show of agonizing decention, is shown in a way more that this gift was not greater than the want which | gracious and pathetic than can well be described, it supplied, and that each succeeding year multiplies | profound goedness of heart and limitless depth of the proofs of its beneficence. Central Park is the only spot on earth where a multitude of our poor, pred people can ever hope to breathe pursuir or Flour and corn meal are here included, re- catch a glimpse of woods and green fisids. It is the measure of the spirit in which it was established, constant sustainment of the noble, grieved, and It loses its best significance when it is thought of as their carriages and visitors from abroad are paraded; and not chiefly for the sake of the rich, but in behalf in the subsequent scene with the fugitive in the eating-count. They were at the table when a contract the contract of the rich, but in behalf in the subsequent scene with the fugitive in the eating-count. They were at the table when a contract of the rich, but in behalf

Even our valued friend, Mr. Thomas McElrath, whose sincerity no one doubts, and who is always tons, were of wheat, besides 563,876 tons of sure of the war nest welcome from Thibunk readflour. The provisions exported amounted to ers, proved by his letter published last Saturday about 788,000 tons. At ten tons to the car, that he fails to appreciate fully, this point. Kindly old British merchant, and Mr. W. F. Owen, Coxones, The Senate yesterday devoted most story and says the man who has the greatest this freight would fill all the freight cars that the declares that, according to his plan, every this freight would fill all the freight cars that "number of votes under certain qualifications, could be placed, standing close together, on drive and every walk, except one seidom used, would merely confiscate "a strip of the Park on the west side, that part of it known as the play-ground and sheep-pasture." The playground! Mr. McEirath would have strengthens his argument if he had left out that description, tween this city and Chicago, and there would still be more than enough, left to fill another not be surrendered with less sacrifice. It is precisely "the play-ground" Waich best represents the spirit in which the Park was consecrated to the service of the people. There is small credit in offering to preserve the drives at the expense of the playground.

Suppose the perverted judgment of honest men and the perverse ingentity of tricksters to have accomplished their purpose; suppose that the Fair has en neld in the Park and that the multitude of visitors have shaken off the dust from their feet and departed and left us in peace; suppose even, for the sake of argument, that there has been little complaint and that one or two fine structures, adapted to permanent uses, remain as the memorial of a great exhibition. Doubtless, it will then be in order for some one to rise and say in behalf of the committee: "See! we were right and you were wrong. You took counsel of your fears and are entitled to no credit for this magnificent result; ... None but the brave deserve the Pair."

To this the obvious and unanswerable rejoinder would be: "We have had a successful exhibition, which would have been more successful on another site; we have one or two fine buildings which would have been less in the way somewhere else; and we have inflicted upon a multitude of persons a vast number of small deprivations which in their sum total make this World's Fair and these build-

No, gentlemen, Central Park is not a place in which to have international exhibitions, and the sooper you ascertain this fact the sooper you will be in accord with the great body of your fellow-

It is announced by the Secretary of the World's Fair Commission that the man or science who fitted out the Philadelphia Exhibition grounds with its system of sewers has declared that the Inwood Basin can be cheaply, effectively and healthfully drained. This opmion may suffice to assure the confiding secretary on this point, but cautious people will hesitate before accepting as authoritative deliverances from this particular source. It is remembered that the drainage at Philadelphia was never considered an emphatic success. Indeed, this was one of the few essentials in which the Centennial Fair was a failure.

Congress is gone, and Santa Claus has an unobstructed field.

"The Coffee-Pot as an Engine of Reform" is snggested to Senator Wallace as a subject for his next article in The North American Review.

Every unemployed states an in the country who has any confidence in his constructive genius has already composed haif a dozen Cabinets for General Garfield.

Springer and Sparks are both from Illinois, and are both well named. One is full of bounce, the other is full of fire, and both are harmless.

The World opens its performance for the holiday season by returning to the defence of Chalmers, and with a serious countenance remarks that the presence of a very slight printer's dash upon the tickets of Chalmers's negro opponent was plainly a " means of exercising moral coercion upon those who cast them." This seems to be a discovery of the most

terprise left open which seems to be whelly and clearly within the scope of its taste and abilities. Weaver says his fighting weight is 185 pounds.

That is heavier than his Presidential candidacy

Sparks is a Democrat, of course. He uses the Dem-

ocratic language. Governor Foster says frankly that General Garfield has not off red him, either directly or Indirectly, any position in the Cabinet or any foreign mission, and nobody else has mule any such offer in General Garfield's behalf. That puts an end to a good deat of animated wessip, and shows that the Governor's withdrawal was an act of self-sacrifice

"Jumping Jack Springer" is what The Springfield Journal, published at the agile statesman's home, calls him. That's a good holiday name.

Secretary Sherman, with perfect good reason, regards his election to the Senate as certain. He says ant," he adds, " it has been laborious and exacting. I would prefer my old place in the Senate. It suits me well. Besides, the experience I have had in the Fressury will ald to my usefulness in the Senate." The whole country will rejoice to see him back

If there is a statesman in the country who is not at present "urged" by his friends for a Cabinet position he is not visible to the naked eye.

There is one way in which John Kelly can secure a first-class audience. He can't do it by teiling over again his story of what defeated Hancock. The public is sick of that. But if he will tell us what it will listen.

Baroum would hang his stocking if he thought H. L. Morey would put his present address into it,

Sparks and Weaver had a sinon-pure Democratic shindy, and the reports of it read like the regular proceedings of a New-York Democratic Convention.

THE DRAMA.

SALVINI AS SULLIVAN.

It is surprising that a performance of such remarkable ability as this-a personation so lovely in its spirit, and so beautiful in its details of treatment-should not have set the fown wild with to be and good sense in being-but it was a small audience, and in that the fied ambition or disturb with nneasy dreams a tribute seemed inadequate to the attraction. ment. Still we have no idea that anything we perhaps, accounts his impersonation of Sullivan a Kean was able to perform this cort of a feat in his day : but Charles Kean's true greatness, like that

name-though not a rood one-for the piece that is suffer ou.

The transitions from camer, spiritual cornestors to tips'y vacuity, and then to a sottish levity, were The conacity to give ab olute reals y to dramatic

of the poor, The Tribune is determined to use whatever influence it may be able to exert to preserve the bolds passion in perfect control, and counsels and enforces alleg more first of all to duty-even though the heart be broken and the life made desolate. tion, as t at the end of each of the three sers. Mr. Weaver was in capital from, as the obruse but

one of the best eccentric conedians of the day, and humorous breadth and indicrous effect. Mrs. E. L. Davenport also carried with easy, unconscious truth the ridiculous character of Mrs. Amaranth. There was need that the real intoxication of the vonus Baronet should be more sharply emphasized, to serve as a foil to the inebriety which is assumed; but, in other respects, Mr. J. L. Gossin acted with conspicious talent. The dissonance of the two languages seemed more obvious in this comedy performance than it has been in the tragic pieces.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Ada Cavendish is, this week, acting in Memphis, and next week will be in Louisville. The Christmas attraction at Haveriy's Theatre in

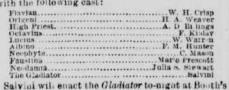
Fourteenth-st. is the extravaganza of "The Babes in the Wood," and it will be produced to-night, by Miss Mande Harrison, the sprightly chambermaid

ctress of the Union Square Theatre, will take her benefit this evening, appearing in "The Banker's The Bijon Opera House will be closed to-night for the dress rehearsal of the op-ra bouffe of

"Olivette," which is to be produced on Christmas Eve, and of which the word of promise has spoken with much warmth of commendation. We tried vesterday to say of Mc, J. N. Gotthold's capital performance of the noble father in Mr. Campbell's " My Geraldine," at the Standard, that he gave it without brogue. This, indeed, was a peculiarity of the general representation of Mr. campbell's piece.

Mary Anderson appears to-night as Julia in "The Hunchback"-a character that calls forth all the resources of her teminine charms and her professional skill. Miss Anderson is attracting crowds. and affording much pleasure. See has been seen, thus far, as Etadne, as Parthenia and as the Counters, in "Love." A revival of "Ion" is shortly to be

"The Gladiator," at Booth's Theatre, is to be acted with the following cast:



Theatre. It is a massive and noble piece of work. Thus far in his present engagement Salvini has given no new part. All have been seen before, But all are worth seeing many times. "Sullivan," given last night, was acted with the following



Ex-Governor Hendricks is ill and has gone to the lot Springs of Arkansas. The Crown Princess Victoria, of Germany, is in

ill health, said to be caused by her grief over her bereavements of last year. She is going to Italy Captain Eads has been cordially received at the

City of Mexico by all the Government officials and other leading men. The Government appears willing to assist him in his Tehuantepee project and the newspapers commend him. M. Carolus Duran has been painting a sacred sub-

ect-the "Burial of the Saviour." The Carist is represented with a dark Heorew face full of energy and determination and framed in black hair and

are themselves becoming emment painters. They have a cousin-H. Kanibach, of Hanover-who is also distinguished in art. The race is altogether one of artists, the grandfather of these young men having been an engraver of merit.

General Grant's greeting of Mrs. Chisolm, at the reception of the "Boys in Blue" the other evening. is mentioned as thoroughly kind and gentle. He shook heartily the hand of the pale woman in deep mourning, and said: "I am glad to know you,
Mrs. Chrseim. You have my hearlfelt sympathy."
The approach of a group of old soldiers, each of
whom had lost an arm, seemed to move the General
deeply.

Poor Madame Thiers, after the death of her husband, who used to keep the table animated by his ntellectual babble, began to feel a disgust for food. There was no animating power in the old friends and relations was gathered round her. When the bell was rung for the midday or evening repast she often sent down word that she did not feel inclined to eat, and begged that her sister would take the head of the table. Sometimes she prolonged her fasts for several days, and only took, when weak from long abstention from food, a cup of broth or of checolate, which she swallowed down at once. It did not appear to ber food; but she turned with repugnance from anything solid. The digestive organs thus became paralyzed. often sent down word that she did not feel inclined

A striking letter written by John Brown, in Boston, in Merch, 1858, has just been published. It is addressed to his wife and children, and runs thus: I now write to say that success has so far attended my efforts that I not only hope to be able to go on with my business (shall I dare say 'my Father's business') but to see you again before a great while, 'I would praise the Lord for His goodness, and His would praise the Lord for His goodness, and His wonderful works to the children of men.' I have moved about with the utmost stillness, but my proposed measures seem to be most cordially approved by almost all carnest friends of humanity. For this I would be very thankful. I feel that the great harvest cay of my life approaches, and shall I not great up my loins' that I may rean? 'Now, O God, when I am old and gray-headed, forsake me, not till d, forsake me not till when I am old and gray-heated, forsake me not t I have showed Thy strength unto this generation

HAVANA, Dec. 22.-Ex-Postmaster-General Key LONDON, Dec. 22.-The India Office has received

information that the convalescence of the Marquis of Ripon, Vicercy of India, has been july established

GENERAL NOTES.

The King of the Sandwich Islands has sent two natives to Berlin to study multary act and science. The two young islanders are accompanied by M. Moreno, late Bayarran Minister of Foreign Affairs, who delivered a letter from h 8 8 vereign to Prince Heary of Prossia, the second son of the German Crown Prince, and a recent visitor at Hawan Palace. In this letter King Kainkana cays that the marveilous victories obtained by she German attay, and the bigs degree to which the art of war has been developed in Germany, have induced him to ask or the admission of two of his subjects to the Prussian cultury and neval sectors.

A painful incident is related by The Congregettonalist. A well-dressed, good-ooking woman was walking along one of the principal streets of Boston the top, turn reand upon two poorty-clad children behind ber and swear at them terribly, while they, poor, disnaved little things, flid from her to alarm into the street. They did not seem to belong to her, or to have provided her in any way, and worther she was incane, drunk or only savigely angry was not apparent. But that see actuary should have cursed those dide ones, and transferred them brutally from her was a fearful thing indeed.

This significant remark is made by The London Echo: "White Puly is accumulating a deflet; white Australia bending nuder a deflet; white Spain can scarcely made both ends meet; and while the alleged hupray most of the financial condition of Prussia s worthy of nonce that Switzer and, as she has done for gos, maintons in Government matters the even team of her way; that Fens ce, under the R public, feels no flaancal strain; and that the United States, the greatest Re-mote of att, is some forward to prescribe by leaps and obtasts." This would indicate that Republican institu-ions are a striking success from a business point of view o both sides of the seat.

Vitriol-throwing is still a popular diversion in the home life of France. The Paris papers have long econom of one of the most recent ourrares of this kind, dealer after serving a large restaurant in the burst in and repreached the man with buying abandoned

Captain Galton, an English engineer, contrasted the New-York atmosphere with London for in the course of a recent I coure at the Royal Aquarium, always an actor of purpose, intelligence, and fine He sau tout the distinctive character of London tegs one spot, the greater the tendency to impurity in the air. The dust of the street contributes largely to politics the air, and this source of political varies with the dethe air, and this source of political varies will the de-gree of care exercised in scave using the tower. For in-stance, New-York is not well servenged as a city, but in consequence of currong automatic cool it has secretly any source; but the air of files with dast. The scavebry-ling of the London streets is much better, and the quan-tity of this sent of invariety, attended is tree, is a use-quently much less town in New-York. But London suffirs largely from the imperient combination of fuel constances.

> The Medical Record derives very little comfort from the met that notwithstanding the widespread prevalence of bota diphtheria and seariet fever, tod types of the diseases are not unusually severe at present contends that tals is by no means a subject for con gratulation at this early season, in view of the reasonaole possibility of the increase of both diseases during the winter and spring, and the probable increase of their malignarcy. Very few physicians have lost 50 per cent of their cases of diphtheria thus far. Even 20 per cent would be a very high figure. Still, the prospect of the continuance of this comparatively low ratio of mortality is far from promising. At least, the wise practitioner must be on his guard, and do everything he can, not only to treat promptly and efficiently all cases in hand, but prevent their increase. Whatever can be done by the physician to narrow the chances of the spread of the contagion, lessens the chances of mertality even in mild epidemics. Concerning the spread of both dioli-theria and scariet fever, there are certain well-estab-lished causes. Whether one can believe in this or that theria and scarled fever, there are certain well-established causes. Waether one can believe in this or that theory of infection is not essential. The physician can always afford to be on the safe side by giving his families the benefit of the doubt. To this end he should see to it not only that the houses are properly ventilated, but that the prives, water-closes, drains and cellars are in good condition. A personal inspection regarding these points has so eften been rewarded by tracing the causes of disastrons mortainty in certain houses that no special pleading is needed for it. A knowledge of principles of good plumbing and proper drainage is at easemial to the physician as is that of any other proventive of disease.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Whether in the Senate or at the head of the Freasury, Mr. Sherman will be the leader in the manner of the finances. -[Utica Heraid (Rep.)]

It must be admitted that there is not that unanimity of ordaton respecting the success of the 3 per cent lean to the extent o \$637,000,000 which warrants the fullest confidence in the scheme.—[Boston Journal

JOHN KELLY AND HIS WORK.

From The Suffato Courier (Dem.)

We have never said or thought that John Kelly intended in this late Presidential electron to betray the party to which he is in ebted for all that he has ever been and for most of what he has. But we do believe that no living man at the North has inflicted so great injury apon the Democratic party as he has done. Still he did it by open rebellion and not by secret treachery, and we have no wish to see him made a scapegoat for errors in which others besides himself participated.

There is said to be a great deal in the

There is said to be a great deal in the runer that the Democrats propose to unite with the Greenbackers and elect Lard, of Maine, Speaker of the first House. While the Republicans claim an absolute majority they do not like the runor. One thing is certain, that if the Republicans attempt to turn out Southern Democrats from near of significant of the ground that they have been elected through buildezing, the Democrats will take the position on the very first case to the end of the assion to prevent it. This is not merely a rumor, but is the judgment of leading members of the House.

FOSTER'S FUTURE.

From The Cincinnais Commercial (Rep.)

Governor Foster has cleared the way, and

Governor Foster has cleared the way, and noing so has done his duty. The disenerge of this duty was on his part an act of courage and matriness, for which he should have full creant. If the new Administration do-sa't start pleasantly the fault will not be with Foster. It may be an open question whother it may not be the better way for the Governor, with an estimation of the largeness of his future warranted by his position and taients and the political situation of the country, to stick to the Gubernatorial chair and take a resiscition, looking to Pendicton's seat in the Senate to graffly his declared amounton in that direction. If, however, General Garfield appoints an Onio man to the Cabinet, it is, we take it, settled that Foster shall be the man.

I wo sons of the famous artist, William Kaulbach,

petty plot. The Senate yesterday voted the should be made as clean as possible, as well of the should be made as clean as possible, as well of the well do not be business of motion down, and Jadge Woods is therefore efficient, as honorable and as free from abuse.